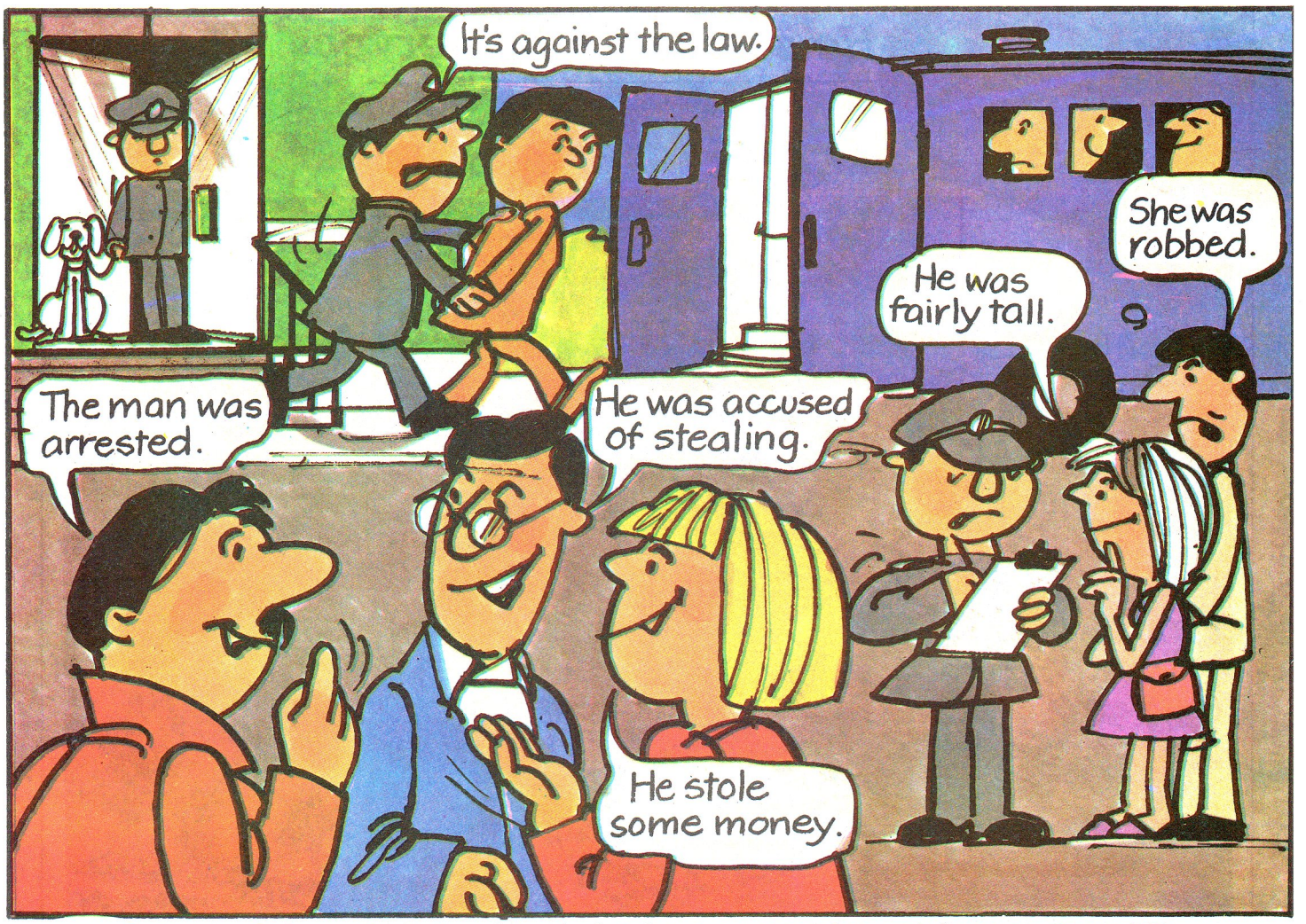
Lessons 153 and 154

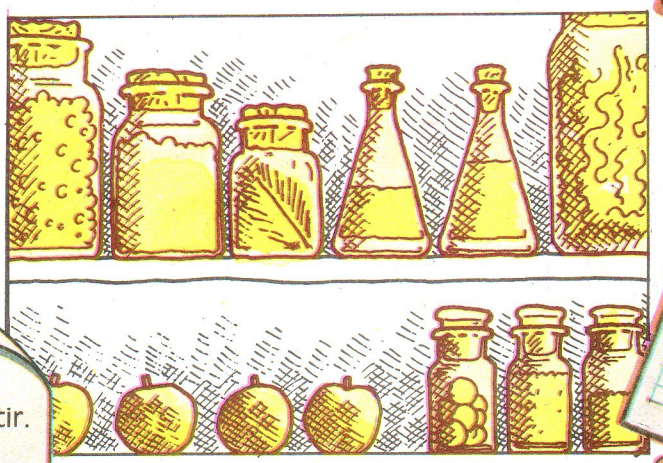


Bu iki derste, **fairly** *ve* **rather** *kullanarak insanları betimlemeyi, suç ve ceza konusunda konuşmayı öğreneceksiniz.*

STUDY TIPS

Kitaplarınızı ve kasetlerinizi düzenli tutun.

Dersler ilerledikçe önceki derslere daha sık bakmanız gerekecektir.



İstediğinizi kolayca bulamamanız, öğrenmenizi olumsuz yönde etkiler.

THE SWEET SMELL OF SUCCESS

He seemed a bit nervous.

1·READ

Aşağıdaki konuşmayı okuyun.

2·LISTEN

Sam Lovat New York'a gitmiştir. Sekreteri Carol Rees, bürosunda bir yabancıyla karşılaşır.

Carol:	**Can I help you?**	Size yardım edebilir miyim? / Bir şey mi istemiştiniz?
Stranger:	**Oh... yes... you can.**	A... evet... edebilirsiniz.
	I'm looking for... Mr Thomas.	Ben... Mr Thomas'ı arıyorum.
Carol:	**Who's Mr Thomas?**	Mr Thomas kim?
Stranger:	**I think that's the name,...**	Sanırım adı öyle,...
	... in the... maintenance department.	...bakım ... bölümünde.

Carol: **Maintenance department?...**	Bakım bölümü (mü)?...
We haven't got	Bizim bakım
a maintenance department.	bölümümüz yok.
Stranger: **I'm one of the window cleaners.**	Ben cam temizleyicilerinden biriyim.
Carol: **John Robertson looks after**	O tür şeylere (işlere) John Robertson
that sort of thing...	bakar...
Stranger: **That's the name!... John Roberts...**	Adı o!.. John Roberts...
He asked me to come.	Gelmemi istedi.
Carol: **But we had the windows**	Ama camları
cleaned yesterday.	dün temizlettik.
Stranger: **Just my luck!**	Bendeki şansa bak!
I must have got it wrong.	Yanlış anlamış olmalıyım.
Oh well, I'd better be going.	Eh, gitsem iyi olur.

Daha sonra Carol Rees çantasından para alınmış olduğunu anlar.

Diana Lovat: **What did he look like?**	Neye benziyordu?
Carol: **Very ordinary...**	Çok sıradan (biriydi)...
I suppose he was about twenty...	Sanırım yirmi yaşlarındaydı...
dark hair... fairly short...	koyu renk saçlı... oldukça kısa (boylu)...
He seemed a bit nervous...	Biraz sinirli görünüyordu...
Diana: **I'm not surprised he was nervous.**	Sinirli olmasına şaşmadım.
Carol: **It was really stupid of me**	Çantamı masanın üzerinde
to leave my bag on the desk.	bırakmakla aptallık ettim.
... I could kick myself.	...nah kafa!/...kendimi tekmeleyebilirim.
Diana: **We'd better get in touch**	Polisle temasa geçsek
with the police.	iyi olur.

3·TAKE ANOTHER LOOK

Metni anladınız mı?

4·REPETITION

Şunları tekrarlayın.

She found a thief...	O, bir hırsız buldu...
... in her office.	... bürosunda.
He stole some money.	O, bir miktar para çaldı.
steal (stole , stolen)	çalmak (basit geçmiş, geçmiş zaman ortacı)
He robbed her handbag.	O, onun çantasını soydu.
The girl was robbed.	Kız soyuldu.
The money was stolen.	Para çalındı.
thief	hırsız
robber	soyguncu (ev, dükkân, vb. soyan)
burglar	hırsız
A burglar broke into the house.	Eve bir hırsız girdi.
Can you describe him?	Onu betimleyebilir (tanımlayabilir) misiniz?/Eşkâlini verebilir misiniz?
What did he look like?	Neye benziyordu?
He was fairly short.	Oldukça kısaydı.
fairly short fairly tall	oldukça kısa oldukça uzun
He seemed a little nervous.	Biraz sinirli görünüyordu.
a bit nervous	biraz sinirli
rather nervous	oldukça sinirli
rather dirty	oldukça pis
rather frightening	oldukça ürkütücü
He said he was a window cleaner.	O, bir pencere temizleyicisi olduğunu söyledi.
But we had the windows cleaned...	Ama biz pencereleri temizletmiştik...
yesterday.	dün.
We had it done...	Biz onu yaptırdık...
... by a firm of specialists.	... bu işi yapan bir şirkete.
He was a thief.	O, bir hırsızdı.
She caught him red-handed.	Onu suçüstü yakaladı.

Lesson 153

5·TAKE ANOTHER LOOK

Teleffuzunuzu banttaki seslere benzetmeye çalışın. **Rob** *sözcüğünün geçmiş zaman biçimi olan* **robbed***'ın tek hece olarak telaffuz edildiğine dikkat edin* **(robd).**

6·STUDY

Şu açıklayıcı notları okuyun.

steal/rob

Steal "çalmak" demektir.
Rob "soymak" demektir.
Bu fiilleri şu biçimlerde kullanın:
DOĞRU: **He stole my money.** O,benim paramı çaldı.
DOĞRU: **He robbed a bank.** O,bir banka soydu.
YANLIŞ: **He ~~robbed a lot of~~ money.**

fairly/rather

Bu sözcükler sıfatların ve belirteçlerin anlamlarını güçlendirmek için kullanılır.**Fairly,** "oldukça" demektir. **Rather** da "oldukça" anlamına gelir, ama **fairly**'den daha güçlüdür."Her zamankinden fazla" ya da "umulandan fazla" ya da "istenilenden fazla" anlamına gelir.
Örnekler:
Yes, it's a fairly good film, but I've seen better.
Evet,oldukça iyi bir film, ama ben daha iyilerini gördüm.
I'm rather tired. Oldukça yorgunum.

We had it done

Have ile fiilin geçmiş zaman ortacı, "bir işi yaptırmak" anlamında kullanılır.
Geçmiş zaman ortacı **(required, repaired, made,** vb.) ile **have** arasına nesne gelir.
Örnekler: **He had the car repaired.**
Arabasını tamir ettirdi.
I have my suits made in London.
Takım elbiselerimi Londra'da yaptırırım.

7·LEARN

Aşağıdaki önemli sözleri öğrenin.

She caught a thief.
He stole some money.
He robbed her handbag.
What did he look like?
Can you describe him?
She was robbed.
He was fairly tall.
He seemed rather nervous.
He said he was a window cleaner.
We had the windows cleaned yesterday.
We had it done by a firm of specialists.

Aşağıdaki önemli sözcükleri öğrenin.

thief	steal (stole – stolen)	fairly
robber	rob	rather
burglar	break in	a bit
		a little

8·PRACTICE

Şu alıştırmaları yapın. Yanıtlar sayfa 88'dedir.Dilerseniz defterinize yazabilirsiniz.

1 An actress's wardrobe

Bir oyuncunun gardırobu

Üç oyuncudan en sevdikleri giysilerini göstermeleri istenmiştir.
A. Bilmediğiniz giysi adlarına sözlükten bakın. Sonra aşağıdaki soruları yanıtlayın. Örnekleri izleyin.
B. Yanıtlarınızı sayfa 88'deki anahtarla karşılaştırın.

Examples:
Who made Diana James's shoes?
She had them made by Jacksons...
And who did Jill Eager's hair?
She had it done by Willie of Mayfair.
Did Willie of Mayfair do Diana James's hair?
No, she had it done by Tony and Garth

a) Who made Helen Merrow's boots?

.....

b) Who made Jill's skirt and blouse?

.....

c) Did the same people make Diana's clothes?

.....

d) Where did Diana have her hair done?

.....

2 Fairly and rather

Jill Eager:
skirt and blouse, by John Cobb,
shoes by Lucas and Rimmel,
hair and make-up by Willie of Mayfair

Helen Merrow:
coat by Tiger Tiger,
boots by John of the Strand,
gloves by Robin Finch,
hair by Willie of Mayfair

Diana James:
clothes by Flora,
shoes by Jacksons,
hat by Phyllis
earrings by Kojo
hair by Tony and Garth
make-up by Mr Gary

Hem **fairly**, *hem de* **rather** *"oldukça" demektir. Ama eğer sıfat istenilir nitelikteyse, genellikle* **fairly**, *sıfat ya da belirteç istenilmeyen nitelikteyse, genellikle* **rather** *kullanılır.*
Aşağıdaki cümlelerdeki boşlukları **fairly** *ya da* **rather** *ile doldurun.*

a) I wouldn't say it was a good film, but it was ..... interesting.

b) It's ..... hot in here. Do you mind if I take my jacket off?

c) I'm afraid I've got some ..... bad news for you.

d) She lives in a ..... big house. The children have all got their own bedrooms.

e) The children went to bed at 11 o'clock. She thought it was ..... late.

f) His grandmother thought the car was ..... fast.

g) I may be wrong, but I'm ..... sure that the train leaves at 8 o'clock.

h) I'm getting ..... fat. I must go swimming more often.

e) Did the hairdressers do her make-up too?

.....

f) Who did Helen's hair?

.....

g) Who made Helen's coat?

.....

h) Did Jill have her shoes made by John of the Strand?

.....

Lesson 153

3 Irregular verbs

Kuraldışı fiiller

Şu kuraldışı fiillerin telaffuzunu çalışın.

fall	(düşmek)	**fell**	**fallen**
break	(kırmak)	**broke**	**broken**
bite	(ısırmak)	**bit**	**bitten**
choose	(seçmek)	**chose**	**chosen**
wake	(uyanmak/uyandırmak)	**woke**	**woken**
steal	(çalmak)	**stole**	**stolen**
drive	(araba sürmek)	**drove**	**driven**
ride	(binmek/sürmek)	**rode**	**ridden**

5 Sing this song

He was fairly young
... and rather nervous.
He said he was a window cleaner.

But he wasn't.
No, he wasn't.
He robbed her handbag.
He said he was a window cleaner.

4 Story

Öykü

Bandı dinleyin ve aşağıdaki boşlukları doldurun.

Tom (a) ..... at four o'clock in the morning. He could hear someone in the kitchen. He got up and walked quietly to the

door. There was a (b)..... in the house.

He had (c) ..... in through the kitchen window.
Tom opened the door. The burglar saw him and ran out. He jumped into a white car and

(d)..... like a madman down the road.

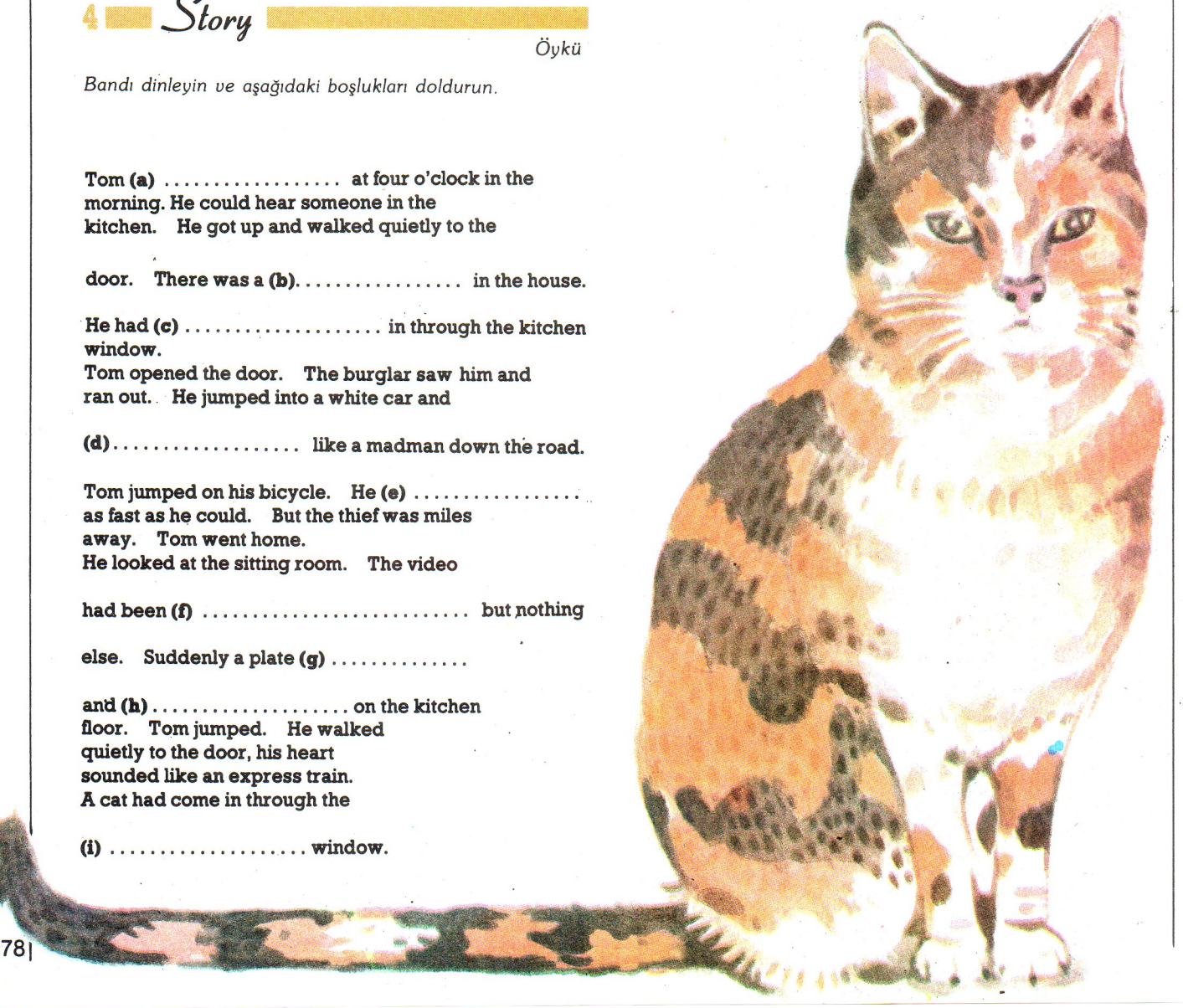
Tom jumped on his bicycle. He (e) ..... as fast as he could. But the thief was miles away. Tom went home.
He looked at the sitting room. The video

had been (f) ..... but nothing

else. Suddenly a plate (g) .....

and (h)..... on the kitchen floor. Tom jumped. He walked quietly to the door, his heart sounded like an express train.
A cat had come in through the

(i) ..... window.



Did Shakespeare prefer blondes?

Jean Simmons as Ophelia in 'Hamlet'.

"Hamlet" oyununda, Ophelia rolünde Jean Simmons (üstte)

Olivia Hussey as Juliet in 'Romeo and Juliet'.

"Romeo ve Juliet"te, Juliet rolünde Olivia Hussey (solda).

In Shakespeare's time gentlemen did not prefer blondes, though schoolboys are inclined to think they did.

Romeo was in love with *'fair Juliet'*; Hamlet was in love with *'the fair Ophelia'* and poets throughout the land chewed the ends of their quill pens in search of new metaphors to immortalize their *'fair mistresses'*.

But times have changed, and so has the language, since they said *'None but the brave deserves the fair'*. 'The fair Ophelia' may even have been a brunette, because *fair* simply meant beautiful in those days. Today *fair hair* means blonde hair–and it doesn't even have to look good.

To describe something as *fairly good* must once have been a compliment. But nowadays it is such a faint praise that it is almost the opposite.

The words *fairly, quite, rather* and *pretty* are all used to indicate the strength of an adjective or an adverb. They are like markings on a thermometer whose scale runs from the word *not* (0°) to *very* (100°).

Shakespeare sarışınları mı yeğlerdi?

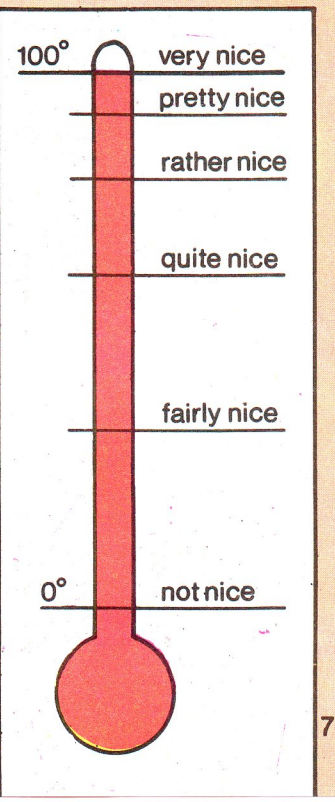
Okul çocukları tersini düşünme eğiliminde olsalar da, Shakespeare zamanında beyefendiler sarışınları yeğlemezlerdi.

Romeo *"fair Juliet"*e âşıktı;
Hamlet *"fair Ophelia"*ya âşıktı
ve ülkenin her yanındaki şairler, tüy kalemlerinin ucunu kemirerek *"fair mistress"*lerini ölümsüz kılacak yeni istiareler ararlardı.

Ama *"Non but the brave deserves the fair"* ('Yürekliler dışında kimse güzelleri hak etmez'), denilmesinden bu yana zaman ve onunla birlikte dil değişti.
"Fair Ophelia", esmer bile olmuş olabilir, çünkü *"fair"* o günlerde yalnızca "güzel" demekti. Bugünse *fair hair*, sarı saç demektir – ve iyi görünmesi bile gerekmez.

Bir şeyi *fairly good* olarak tanımlamak, herhalde bir zamanlar bir iltifattı. Ama bugünlerde öylesine hafif bir övgüdür ki, neredeyse karşıt anlama gelir.

Fairly, quite, rather ve *pretty* sözcükleri, bir sıfatın ya da belirtecin gücünü göstermek için kullanılırlar. Dereceleri *not* (0°) sözcüğünden *very*'ye (100°) uzanan bir termometredeki işaretler gibidirler.



INNOCENT UNTIL I
SUÇLULUĞU KANITLANA

LAW COURTS AĞIRCEZA MAHKEMELERİ

Film makers love the law courts. They are the perfect dramatic setting. The scenery is impressive, the costumes are stylish, and there is suspense.

The performers are the two barristers (Counsel for the defence and Counsel for the prosecution), the prisoner, the judge and the twelve members of the jury.

The Counsel for the prosecution sets out what he intends to prove. Then he calls his witnesses and they give their evidence.

The barrister defending the prisoner then cross-examines the witnesses. His intention is to establish his client's innocence. Finally, the counsel for the prosecution re-examines the witnesses in order to prove his case.

The whole procedure is repeated in reverse with the defence witnesses.

If the prisoner has pleaded 'not guilty', he is assumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved. The jury has to decide on one thing only–the moment of suspense in courtroom films–whether the prisoner is guilty or not.

It is left to the judge to decide on the punishment.

Film yapımcıları, ağır ceza mahkemelerine bayılırlar. (Mahkemeler) kusursuz dramatik ortamlardır. Dekor etkileyicidir, kostümler şıktır ve gerilim vardır.

Oyuncular, iki avukat (savunma avukatı ve iddia makamı), tutuklu, yargıç ve jürinin on iki üyesidir.

İddia makamı, kanıtlamak istediği şeyi açıklar. Ondan sonra tanıklarını çağırır; onlar da bildiklerini söylerler.

Tutukluyu savunan avukat, bu tanıkları (iddia makamından) sonra sorguya çeker. Amacı, müvekkilinin suçsuzluğunu ortaya çıkarmaktır. Son olarak iddia makamı, davasını kanıtlamak için tanıkları yeniden sorguya çeker.

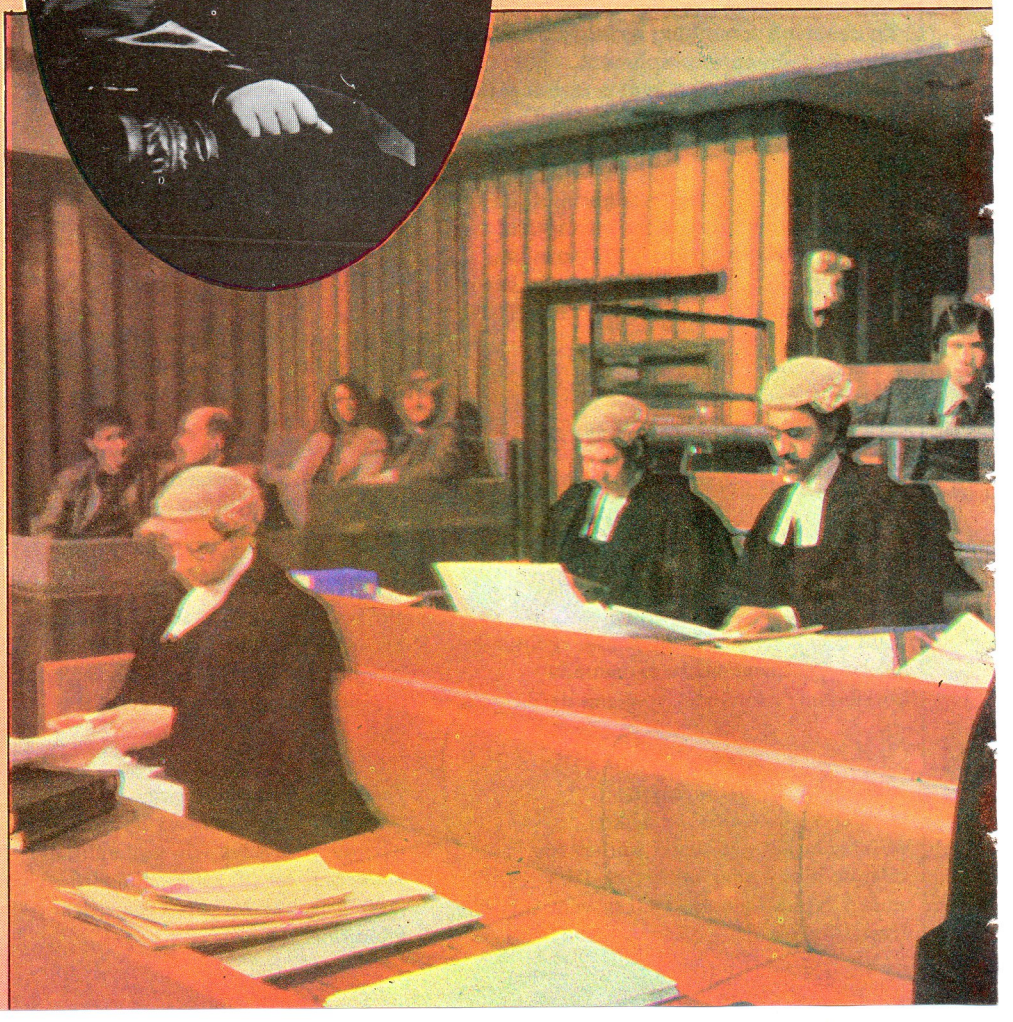
Bütün bu işlem, savunmanın gösterdiği tanıklarla ters yönde tekrarlanır.

Eğer tutuklu "suçsuz" olduğunu ileri sürerse, "aksi ispat edilene kadar suçsuz" sayılır. Jürinin yalnızca bir tek şeye karar vermesi gerekir -mahkeme filmlerindeki gerilim anı- tutuklunun suçlu mu, yoksa suçsuz mu olduğuna.

Cezanın ne olacağına karar vermekse, yargıca bırakılmıştır.

Charles Laughton playing the part of a judge in 'The Paradine Case'.
"Paradine Case"te ('Paradine Davası') yargıç rolündeki Charles Laughton (solda).

A court scene in the TV series 'Crown Court'.
TV dizisi "Crown Court"tan bir mahkeme sahnesi (altta).



PROVED GUILTY
ANA KADAR SUÇSUZ

MAGISTRATES' COURTS POLİS MAHKEMELERİ*

Most citizens never appear before a judge. If they have a brush with the law, they are more likely to find themselves in a magistrates' court.

The atmosphere there is far less formal and intimidating than a law court. There are no wigs, no gowns, no jury, and often no lawyers.

The magistrates are not usually professionals. They are called Justices of the Peace (JP) and are appointed on the advice of a local committee, and they generally sit in their courts once a week. In big towns, however, the magistrates' courts operate every day, and the magistrate is a professional lawyer.

A magistrates' court.
Bir polis mahkemesi (üstte)

About two-thirds of the convictions in a magistrates' court are for traffic offences. Next come revenue offences (mainly failure to take out licences for dogs and cars), then drunkeness, and assault.

Magistrates sit in twos or threes, with a professional clerk to advise them on points of law. In modern times this has reduced the risk of eccentric decisions.

Çoğu yurttaş hiç yargıç önüne çıkmaz. Yasa ile ilgili basit bir işleri olursa, kendilerini, genellikle polis mahkemesinde bulurlar.

Oradaki hava, ağır ceza mahkemesindekinden çok daha az resmi ve korkutucudur. Peruklar, cübbeler, jüri ve çoğunlukla avukatlar yoktur.

*Türk Hukuk sistemine göre ağırceza dışındaki ceza davalarına bakan mahkemeler.

(İngiltere'de) polis (mahkemesi) yargıçları genellikle profesyonel değildir. Onlara "Justices of the peace (JP)" denir, yerel bir komitenin önerisiyle atanırlar ve genellikle haftada bir duruşmaya çıkarlar. Bununla birlikte büyük kentlerde polis mahkemeleri her gün çalışır ve polis (mahkemesi) yargıçları, profesyonel hukukçulardır.

Polis mahkemelerinde verilen mahkûmiyetlerin yaklaşık üçte ikisi trafik suçları içindir. Ondan sonra devlet gelirleriyle ilgili suçlar (başlıcaları, köpek ve araba ruhsatı çıkarmama), sonra da sarhoşluk ve saldırı suçları gelir.

Polis mahkemesi yargıçları, yasanın özelliklerini onlara belirten profesyonel bir katip ile birlikte, ikişer ikişer ya da üçer üçer, duruşmaya katılırlar. (Katibin bulunması) günümüzde, garip kararlar alınma riskini azaltmıştır.

THE SWEET SMELL OF SUCCESS

Sentenced to 3 months...

1·READ

Aşağıdaki konuşmayı okuyun.

2·LISTEN

Robert Saunders, Carol Rees'i arabayla eve götürmektedir. Carol, yerel gazetede cam temizleyicisi ile ilgili bir haber görmüştür.

Carol: **Listen to this, Robert:**
'Picking up the scent.
Police did not need tracker dogs
to pick up the scent of
bogus window cleaner, Murray Brown.
At Oxford Magistrates' Court yesterday
25 year-old Murray Alexander Brown
pleaded guilty to breaking into
the offices of Lovat Perfumes

Dinle şunu, Robert:
"Koku alma.
Polisin sahte cam temizleyicisi
Murray Brown'ın kokusunu almak
(izini bulmak) için iz süren köpekler kullanmasına gerek olmadı.
Dün, Oxford Polis Mahkemesi'nde
25 yaşındaki Murray Alexander
Brown, Lovat Parfümleri
bürolarına izinsiz girme,

and stealing perfume, money and valuables worth £120.
It was a broken bottle of perfume
in his pocket
which gave the game away.
Giving evidence, sharp-nosed
Detective Constable Buck said
'I was drinking
in the Dog and Duck public house
when I smelled something suspicious'.
Brown, who asked for
three other offences
to be taken into consideration,
was sentenced to 3 months in prison.'

parfüm, para ve 120 sterlin
değerinde eşya çalma suçunu kabul etti.
Oyunu ortaya çıkaran (ele veren),
cebindeki kırık parfüm
şişesi oldu.
Tanıklık yapan, keskin burunlu
Dedektif (polis memuru) Buck,
'Kuşku uyandırıcı şeyin kokusunu
aldığımda *Dog and Duck* pub'ında
(birahanesinde) içiyordum,' dedi.
İşlediği üç eski
suçun da göz önüne
alınmasını isteyen
Brown, üç ay hapse mahkûm edildi."

Robert: Don't they mention
22 year-old, attractive blonde
secretary, Carol Rees,
who caught the dangerous criminal
red-handed... and thought
he was a window cleaner?

Tehlikeli suçluyu suçüstü yakalayan...
ve onu cam temizleyicisi
sanan, 22 yaşındaki,
çekici sarışın
sekreter Carol Rees'den hiç
söz etmiyorlar mı?

Carol: When are you going to
stop teasing me about that?

Beni bu konuda kızdırmaktan
ne zaman vazgeçeceksin?

3·TAKE ANOTHER LOOK

Metni anladınız mı?

4·REPETITION

Şunları tekrarlayın.

It's illegal.	O, yasadışıdır.
It's against the law.	O, yasaya aykırıdır.
It's a crime.	O, bir suçtur.
The man was arrested.	Adam tutuklandı.
He was prosecuted.	Aleyhine dava açıldı.
He was sentenced.	O, mahkûm oldu.
There was a court case.	Bir dava vardı.
a judge a jury	(bir) yargıç (bir) jüri
Witnesses gave evidence.	Tanıklar bildiklerini anlattılar/tanıklık ettiler.
The man was accused...	Adam suçlandı...
... of stealing.	...çalmakla.
... of shoplifting.	...dükkân hırsızlığıyla.
... of mugging.	... saldırıp soymayla.
... of robbery.	... soygunla.
... of kidnapping.	... adam kaçırmayla.
... of blackmail.	...şantajla.
... of murder.	...cinayetle.
He pleaded not guilty.	O, suçlu olmadığını ileri sürdü.
He was found guilty.	Suçlu bulundu.
innocent guilty	suçsuz suçlu
He was fined.	Para cezasına çarptırıldı.
He was sent to prison.	Hapishaneye gönderildi/ hapsedildi.
He was released.	Serbest bırakıldı.
It was his first offence.	Bu, onun ilk suçuydu.

5·TAKE ANOTHER LOOK

Telaffuzunuzu banttaki seslere benzetmeye çalışın. **Guilty***'deki* **"ui"** *'nin* **"i"** *olarak telaffuz edildiğine dikkat edin;* **build***'deki ve* **"building"***deki* **"ui"** *gibi.*

6·STUDY

Şu açıklayıcı notları okuyun.

illegal

Şu sözcüklerin karşıt anlamlılarına dikkat edin.

logical (mantıklı)	**illogical** (mantıksız)
legitimate (yasal)	**illegitimate** (yasal olmayan)
legal (yasal)	**illegal** (yasadışı, yasal olmayan)

crime

Sözcüğün şu biçimlerine dikkat edin: **a crime** (bir suç)
a criminal (bir suçlu)
a criminal case (bir ceza davası)

... was arrested

Bu, edilgen biçimdir.
ETKEN: **The police arrested the man.**
EDİLGEN: **The man was arrested.**

jury

12 yurttaştan oluşur. Bunlar, bir davada öne sürülenlerin doğru mu, yoksa yanlış mı olduğuna karar verirler.

shoplifting

Şu adlara dikkat edin.

shoplifting	– **shoplifter**		**blackmail**	– **blackmailer**
mugging	– **mugger**		**murder**	– **murderer**
robbery	– **robber**	ama:	**stealing**	– **thief**
kidnapping	– **kidnapper**			

gave

Kuraldışı fiiller:

give	gave	given
find	found	found
send	sent	sent

prison

Dikkat: **prison** (hapishane)-**prisoner** (mahpus/tutuklu)

7·LEARN

Aşağıdaki önemli sözleri öğrenin.

It's against the law.
The man was arrested.
There was a court case.
Witnesses gave evidence.
The man was accused of stealing.
He pleaded not guilty.
He was found guilty.
He was sent to prison.
It was his first offence.

Aşağıdaki önemli sözcükleri öğrenin.

law
legal
illegal

judge
jury
criminal
prisoner

stealing
shoplifting
mugging
robbery
kidnapping
blackmail
murder

guilty
not guilty
innocent

send (to prison)
fine
release

8·PRACTICE

Şu alıştırmaları yapın. Yanıtlar ***sayfa 88'dedir.*** *Dilerseniz defterinize yazabilirsiniz.*

1 Newspaper article

Aşağıdaki makaleyi okuyun.

Gazete makalesi

DAILY NEWS

Mercy for muggers

Two muggers who attacked a middle-aged woman and her daughter and tried to rob them of more than £100 cash were shown mercy by a judge on Tuesday after their wives pleaded for them.

Desmond Taylor, 24, unemployed of Greencroft House, Fleet Road, Clapham and Edward James, 22, a self-employed builder of Trafalgar Close, Surbiton were sent to prison for six months, and fined £50 each.

'This is a serious offence, and let me assure you that this is a very light sentence' said his Honour Judge S D Green. Both men pleaded guilty.

The court heard how they tried to steal £112 from Mrs Elsie Phillips when she and her daughter of 17 were collecting money for the Salvation Army on the 17th of October last year.

Giving evidence a witness described how the two women fought back so fiercely that the accused men ran off empty-handed.

They drove off at high speed but a few streets away their car broke down. A passing police car stopped to help and the two men ran off. Taylor was arrested after a chase. James was caught later.

Taylor's wife, Wendy, told the court that they had a two-year-old son. 'My husband has really changed', she pleaded with the judge. 'He's got a job now and I work in a bank.'

Mrs James, the mother of two children, assured the judge that they now had no contact with the friends who had been a bad influence on her husband.

A. Anlamadığınız sözcüklere bir sözlükten bakın.
B. Aşağıdaki soruları yanıtlayın.

SORULAR:

a) **What was the name of the judge?**
b) **What were the names of the accused?**
c) **What offence were they accused of?**
d) **Were they found guilty or not guilty?**
e) **How much did they steal?**
f) **What was the sentence?**
g) **Why were they caught?**

2 Translation

Çeviri

Yukarıdaki makaleden istediğiniz iki paragrafı Türkçe'ye çevirin.

3 Sing this song

He was caught.
He was arrested
for robbing a bank.
Robbing a bank is a serious offence.

He was accused.
He was found guilty
of robbing a bank.
Robbing a bank is a serious offence.

He was fined
and sent to prison
for robbing a bank.
Robbing a bank is a serious offence.

Lessons 153 and 154

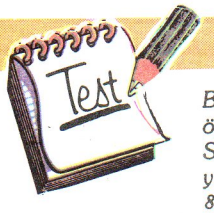
REVISION

Gözden geçirme

1 Ders 153 ve 154'ü baştan sona bir daha okuyun.

2 Önemli sözleri ve açıklayıcı notları iyice öğrendiniz mi?

3 Ders 153 ve 154'ün bantlarını dinleyin.



Bu test size, dersleri tam olarak öğrenip öğrenmediğinizi gösterecektir. Soruların hepsini tamamlamadan yanıtlara bakmayın (yanıtlar sayfa 88'dedir).

● *Şu cümleleri edilgen hale dönüştürün.*

Example:
They broke into my house.

My house was broken into.

a) A dog bit me. .....

b) The police caught the dog. .....

c) A man stole my handbag. .....

d) The jury found him guilty. .....

● *Aşağıdaki sözcükleri cümlelere yerleştirin.*

against of to

e) The woman was accused ..... shoplifting.

f) She was sent..... prison.

g) It's..... the law.

● *Şu sözleri* **fairly** *ya da* **rather** *ile tamamlayın.*

Examples:

a ...fairly..... *innocent book.*

a ....rather..... *boring book.*

h) a ..... dangerous criminal.

Test

i) a..... light sentence.

j) a..... amusing article.

k) a..... serious crime.

● *Şu cümlelere örnekte gösterilen biçimde karşılık verin.*

Example:
Your windows need cleaning.

I must have them cleaned.

l) Your shoes need mending. .....

m) Your hair needs doing. .....

n) Your office needs painting. .....

o) Your shirt needs washing. .....

Toplam

Ne kadar başarılısınız?

DEĞERLENDİRME: Her doğru yanıt için 4 puan, imla yanlışı bulunan her doğru yanıt için 2 puan.

Puanlarınız:

50-60 puan: Mükemmel.
30-50 puan: Çok iyi (yanlışlarınıza bakın).
30 puandan az: Bu sınava gerçekten hazır mıydınız acaba? Derslere dönerek testi yeniden yanıtlayın.

SERIAL! SERIAL! SERIAL! SERIAL! SERIAL! SERIAL! SERIAL! SERIAL! SERIAL! SERIAL! SERIAL! SERIAL! SERIAL! SERIAL! SERIAL! SERIAL!

DENİZE ADAM DÜŞTÜ!

MAN OVERBOARD

BİR YAT YARIŞI SIRASINDA RALPH THOMAS DENİZE DÜŞMÜŞ VE YATI GÖZDEN KAYBOLMUŞTUR.

THAT'S A SHARK! THEY HAVE TEETH LIKE KNIVES AND THEY BITE EVERYTHING THEY SEE. LET'S JUST HOPE HE DOESN'T SEE ME.

SOMEBODY, SOMEWHERE LOVES ME... IF I CAN JUST GET MYSELF ONTO THAT PLANK...

THE SUN SHONE MERCILESSLY. WOULD THE OTHERS FIND HIM BEFORE THE BARRACUDA DID? RALPH LAY, HELPLESSLY, ON THE PLANK.

SUDDENLY, IN THE DISTANCE...

HAVE I GOT ENOUGH STRENGTH TO GET THERE? AT LEAST I MAY FIND WATER...

HE'S ALIVE. BUT HE HAS BEEN IN THE SUN FOR HOURS. WE MUST GIVE HIM WATER.

WHO ARE YOU? WHERE AM I?

YOU ARE TIRED. YOU MUST SLEEP ... THEN WE CAN TALK. WE WILL TAKE YOU TO A HOUSE.

RALPH WALKED AS IF HE WERE IN A DREAM. A THOUSAND QUESTIONS CAME INTO HIS HEAD, BUT HE DID NOT HAVE THE STRENGTH TO ASK THEM.

TO BE CONTINUED...

Lessons 153 and 154

SUMMARY

Özet

Son iki dersteki temel dil öğelerinin özeti.

İnsanları tanımlama -**fairly** *ve* **rather.**

Can you describe him?
What did he look like?
He was fairly tall.
He seemed rather nervous.
He said he was a window cleaner.

İş yaptırma

We had the windows cleaned yesterday.
We had it done by specialists.

Suç

He stole her money.
He robbed her handbag.
She was robbed.
She caught the thief.

Sonuç

The man was arrested.
He was accused of stealing.
It's against the law.

Yargılama

There was a court case.
Witnesses gave evidence.
The man pleaded not guilty.
He was found guilty.
He was sent to prison.
It was his first offence.

Yeni sözcükler

Suçlular

thief robber burglar criminal

Suçlar

stealing shoplifting mugging robbery
kidnapping blackmail murder

Hukuk

law legal illegal
judge jury prisoner
guilty not guilty innocent

Belirteçler

fairly rather a bit a little

Fiiller

steal rob break in
send (to prison) fine release

Kuraldışı fiiller

fall	fell	fallen	break	broke	broken
bite	bit	bitten	choose	chose	chosen
wake	woke	woken	steal	stole	stolen
drive	drove	driven	ride	rode	ridden

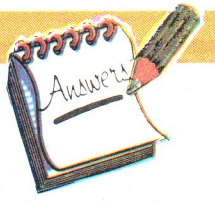
LANGUAGE REVIEW

Dilbilgisi öğelerinin tekrarı: Sayılar

50 fifty
100 **one/a** hundred
150 **one/a** hundred **and** fifty
1000 **one/a** thousand
1050 **one/a** thousand **and** fifty
1150 **one** thousand, **one** hundred **and** fifty
50,000 fifty thousand

100,00 **one/a** hundred thousand
150,000 **one/a** hundred **and** fifty thousand
1,000,000 **one/a** million
1,150,000 **one** million, one hundred **and** fifty thousand
150,000,000 **one/a** hundred **and** fifty million
1000,000,000 **one/a** billion

Konuşma dilinde **hundred, thousand** *ve* **million**'*ın önüne* **"a"** *konulabilir.*



Yanıtlar

sayfa 76, 77 ve 78

a) **She had them made by John of the Strand.**
b) **She had them made by John Cobb.**
c) **No (they didn't), she had them made by Flora.**
d) **She had it done by Tony and Garth.**
e) **No (they didn't), she had it done by Mr Gary.**
f) **She had it done by Willie of Mayfair.**
g) **She had it made by Tiger Tiger.**
h) **No (she didn't), she had them made by Lucas and Rimmel.**

2 a) fairly
b) rather
c) rather
d) fairly
e) rather
f) rather
g) fairly
h) rather

4 a) woke
b) burglar
c) broken
d) drove
e) rode
f) stolen
g) fell
h) broke
i) broken

Sayfa 85

1 a) **Judge S D Green.**
b) **Desmond Taylor and Edward James.**
c) **Trying to mug two women. Or Trying to rob two women.**
d) **They were found guilty.**
e) **Nothing (The two women fought back).**
f) **Six months in prison and a fine of £50 each.**
g) **Their car broke down (and a police car was passing).**

Testin yanıtları

a) I was bitten (by a dog).
b) The dog was caught.
c) My handbag was stolen.
d) He was found guilty.
e) of
f) to
g) against
h) rather
i) fairly
j) fairly
k) rather
l) I must have them mended.
m) I must have it done.
n) I must have it painted.
o) I must have it washed.